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NAS CECIL FIELD
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SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT OF
BASE FAMILY HOUSING AND 22 BRAC TANK SITES NAS CECIL FIELD FL
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ABB ENVIRONMENTAL

**SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
FOR CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT OF BASE FAMILY HOUSING
AND 22 BRAC TANK SITES**

**NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE: N60200

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Prepared by:

**ABB Environmental Services, Inc.
2590 Executive Center Circle, East
Tallahassee, Florida 32301**

Prepared for:

**Department of the Navy
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
2155 Eagle Drive
North Charleston, South Carolina 29418**

Bryan Kizer, Engineer-In-Charge

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Naval Air Station Cecil Field
Jacksonville, Florida

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Jacksonville, Florida

REFERENCES

The following chapters of the Comprehensive Long-term Environmental Action Navy (CLEAN) Program District I Generic Health and Safety Plan (HASP) are applicable for the work anticipated at the site:

- ☒ 2.0 AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF HEALTH AND SAFETY PERSONNEL
- ☒ 3.0 TRAINING PROGRAM
- ☒ 4.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM
- ☒ 5.0 ENGINEERING CONTROLS
- ☒ 6.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE LEVEL DETERMINATION
- ☒ 7.0 MONITORING EQUIPMENT
- ☐ 8.0 ZONATION
- ☒ 9.0 WORK PRACTICES
- ☐ 10.0 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PROCEDURES
- ☐ 11.0 EXCAVATION AND TRENCHING
- ☒ 12.0 TEMPERATURE EXTREMES
 - ☒ HEAT STRESS
 - ☐ COLD STRESS
- ☒ 13.0 DECONTAMINATION
- ☒ 14.0 EMERGENCY PLANNING
- ☒ 15.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY FORMS AND DATA SHEETS
 - ☐ HEALTH AND SAFETY AUDIT FORM
 - ☒ ACCIDENT REPORT FORM
 - ☒ HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICER (HSO) CHECKLIST FOR FIELD OPERATIONS
 - ☒ MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS
 - ☐ LIQUI-NOX
 - ☐ ETHYL ALCOHOL (denatured)
 - ☐ TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
 - ☒ OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA) POSTER
 - ☒ DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY AUDIT FORM
- ☐ 16.0 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM
- ☐ 17.0 OTHER
 - ☐ ILLUMINATION
 - ☐ SANITATION
 - ☐ HEALTH AND SAFETY AUDIT PROCEDURES

GLOSSARY

ABB-ES	ABB Environmental Services, Inc.
BRAC	base realignment and closure
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLEAN	Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action, Navy
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HSM	Health and Safety Manager
HSO	Health and Safety Officer
HSS	Health and Safety Supervisor
NAS	Naval Air Station
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
PM	project manager
TM	trademark
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE. This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared in conformance with the Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action, Navy (CLEAN) program District I HASP and is intended to meet the requirements of 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120. As such, the HASP addresses those activities associated with field operations for this project. Compliance with this HASP is required for all ABB Environmental Services, Inc. (ABB-ES) personnel, contractor personnel, or third parties entering the site.

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL.

1.2.1 Project Manager The project manager (PM) is the individual with overall project management responsibilities. Those responsibilities as they relate to health and safety include provision for the development of this site-specific HASP, the necessary resources to meet requirements of this HASP, the coordination of staff assignments to ensure that personnel assigned to the project meet medical and training requirements, and the means and materials necessary to resolve any health and safety issues that are identified or that develop on the project.

1.2.2 General Site Supervisor The general site supervisor is either the PM or the PM's designee who is onsite and vested with the authority by the PM to carry out day-to-day site operations, including interfacing with the site health and safety officer (HSO).

1.2.3 HSO The HSO for this project has been designated by the PM with concurrence of the health and safety supervisor (HSS) or health and safety manager (HSM). The HSO will have at least an indirect line of reporting to the HSM through the HSS for the duration of his or her assignment as project HSO. The HSO is responsible for developing and implementing this site-specific HASP in accordance with the CLEAN HASP. The HSO will investigate all accidents, illnesses, and incidents occurring onsite. The HSO will also conduct safety briefings and site-specific training for onsite personnel. As necessary, the HSO will accompany all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), or other governmental agency personnel visiting an ABB-ES site in response to health and safety issues. The HSO, in consultation with the HSS or HSM, is responsible for updating and modifying this HASP as site or environmental conditions change.

1.3 TRAINING. Training is defined under the CLEAN HASP. All personnel entering potentially contaminated areas of this site must complete a 40-hour training program and meet the requirements set by OSHA in standard 29 CFR 1910.120. Personnel without the required training will not be permitted in any area with potential for exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents (i.e., downrange). Refer to Chapter 3.0 of the CLEAN HASP for further information.

All personnel assigned to an ABB-ES site must participate in the site-specific training presentation, which will cover major elements of the site HASP, as well as health and safety procedures regarding an individual's specific job responsibilities and tasks. The site HSO or health and safety designee will

2.0 FACILITY SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS

2.1 SITE NAME AND LOCATION. The Base Family Housing and 22 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) tank sites are located throughout Naval Air Station (NAS) Cecil Field in Jacksonville, Florida. Individual site locations are presented in the NAS Cecil Field Tank Management Plan (ABB-ES, 1997).

2.2 SITE HISTORY AND LAYOUT. Site History and layout are presented in the Environmental Baseline Survey Report. Underground storage tank and aboveground storage tank construction details are presented in the NAS Cecil Field Tank Management Plan (ABB-ES, 1997).

2.3 SCOPE OF WORK (WORKPLAN). ABB-ES will conduct a contamination assessment at the site to evaluate the release of petroleum contamination in soil and groundwater at the Base Family Housing and 22 BRAC tank sites. The field investigation will consist of advancing soil borings and installing shallow temporary monitoring wells.

3.0 TASK ANALYSIS

3.1 TASK ONE.

3.1.1 Hazardous Substances The contaminants of concern known or suspected to be present onsite, along with established exposure limits for those substances, are listed in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1
Contaminants of Concern**

Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan
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Jacksonville, Florida

Chemical	Approximate Odor Threshold (ppm)	Permissible Exposure Limits (ppm)	Threshold Limit Value (ppm)	Physical Characteristics	Dermal Toxicity	Remarks
Benzene	4.7	1	1	Colorless liquid, pleasant aromatic odor.	Moderate skin irritant.	Inhalation of large amounts attacks central nervous system; chronic poisoning causes leuke- mia.
Ethylbenzene	140	100	100	Colorless liquid, aromatic odor.	Moderate skin irritant.	Liquid blisters skin; inha- lation results in dizziness, depression.
Toluene	0.17	100	100	Colorless liquid, pleasant aromatic odor.	Mild skin irri- tant.	Ingestion or aspiration can cause pulmonary edema, depressed respiration, kid- ney and liver damage.
Xylene	0.05	100	100	Colorless liquid, aromatic odor.	Moderate skin irritant.	Inhalation causes head- ache and dizziness; va- pors irritate eyes; can be fatal if ingested.
Naphthalene	--	10	10	Colorless to brown solid with an odor of moth- balls.	Moderate skin irritant.	Inhalation causes head- ache and confusion; va- pors irritate eyes.

Notes: ppm = parts per million.
-- = not applicable.

3.1.2 Site Risks The following are the health hazards and safety hazards that are expected to be encountered at the site.

3.1.2.1 Health Hazards Petroleum substances to which personnel may be exposed include heating oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, lube oil, and waste oil. The primary constituents of these substances that represent potential health hazards are described below and summarized in Table 3-1.

BENZENE is a colorless liquid with a pleasant aromatic odor. It is a moderate irritant in small amounts both as a gas and as a liquid. If inhaled in large amounts, it attacks the central nervous system, possibly resulting in coma and/or respiratory arrest. Chronic poisoning causes leukemia.

3.1.2.3 Conclusions and Risk Assessment Based on all of the available information (nature of the work, potential onsite chemicals and their properties, exposure limits, etc.), hazards associated with conducting the described field-work are considered to be low, assuming appropriate health and safety practices are maintained.

3.1.3 Protective Measures The protective measures that will be used at the site are described below:

3.1.3.1 Engineering Controls Whenever needed, engineering controls (i.e., fans to blow volatilized chemicals away from the work area) will be used.

3.1.3.2 Levels of Protection A Level D work uniform will be used at the site. Level D protection should only be used when the atmosphere contains no known hazard; all potential airborne contaminants can be monitored; and work functions preclude splash, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation or contact with hazardous levels of any chemical.

3.1.4 Monitoring It is intended that real-time monitoring instrumentation will be used to monitor the work environment in order to ensure the appropriate level of protection for the site team.

3.1.4.1 Air Sampling To the extent feasible, the presence of airborne contaminants will be evaluated through the use of direct reading instrumentation. Information gathered will be used to ensure the adequacy of the levels of protection being used at the site, and may be used as the basis for upgrading or downgrading the levels of protection in conformance with action levels provided in this HASP and at the direction of the site HSO.

The following sampling equipment will be used at the site. Refer to Chapter 7.0 of the CLEAN HASP for information on the calibration and maintenance of the equipment.

- Heath PORTA-FID II (flame ionization detector)

If the FID detects a steady measurable quantity of organic vapors greater than 5 parts per million (above background conditions) in the breathing zone, the field team will withdraw from the site until health and safety conditions at the site are reevaluated.

3.1.4.2 Personal Monitoring Personal monitoring will be undertaken to characterize the personal exposure of high-risk employees to the hazardous substances they may encounter onsite. Personal monitoring will be conducted on a representative basis. Personnel who are represented by the sampling will be noted in field logs.

The following personal monitoring equipment will be used at the site. Refer to Chapter 7.0 of the CLEAN HASP for information on the maintenance and calibration of the equipment.

- Thermoluminescent Dosimetry Body Badge

4.0 DATA SHEETS

BENZENE

BNZ

Common Symptoms	Watery liquid			Colorless	Gasoline-like odor
Benzol Benzole	Floats on water. Flammable, irritating vapor is produced. Freezing point is 42°F.				
Avoid contact with liquid and vapor. Keep people away. Wear goggles and self-contained breathing apparatus. Shut off ignition sources and call fire department. Stop discharge if possible. Stay upwind and use water spray to "knock down" vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.					
Fire	FLAMMABLE. Flashback along vapor trail may occur. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Wear goggles and self-contained breathing apparatus. Extinguish with dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire. Cool exposed containers with water.				
Exposure	CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. VAPOR Irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled, will cause headache, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. LIQUID Irritating to skin and eyes. Harmful if swallowed. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected area with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk.				
Water Pollution	HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.				
1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Issue warning-high flammability Restrict access			2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Flammable liquid 2.2 Class: 3		
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Aromatic Hydrocarbon 3.2 Formula: C ₆ H ₆ 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.2/1114 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1114 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 71-43-2			4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless 4.3 Odor: Aromatic; rather pleasant aromatic odor; characteristic odor		
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Hydrocarbon vapor canister, supplied air or a hose mask; hydrocarbon-insoluble rubber or plastic gloves; chemical goggles or face splash shield; hydrocarbon-insoluble apron such as neoprene. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Dizziness, excitation, pallor, followed by flushing, weakness, headache, breathlessness, chest constriction. Coma and possible death. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: SKIN: flush with water followed by soap and water; remove contaminated clothing and wash skin. EYES: flush with plenty of water until irritation subsides. INHALATION: remove from exposure immediately. Call a physician. If breathing is irregular or stopped, start resuscitation, administer oxygen. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 10 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 75 ppm for 30 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 3; LD ₅₀ = 50 to 500 mg/kg 5.7 Late Toxicity: Leukemia 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: If present in high concentrations, vapors may cause irritation of eyes or respiratory system. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Minimum hazard. If spilled on clothing and allowed to remain, may cause smarting and reddening of the skin. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 4.68 ppm 5.11 IDLH Value: 2,000 ppm					

6. FIRE HAZARDS 6.1 Flash Point: 12°F C.C. 6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: 1.3%-7.9% 6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide 6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Water may be ineffective 6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Not pertinent 6.6 Behavior in Fire: Vapor is heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back 6.7 Ignition Temperature: 1097°F 6.8 Electrical Hazard: Class I, Group D 6.9 Burning Rate: 6.0 mm/min 6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available 6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available 6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available	10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) A-T-U-V-W																																				
7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY 7.1 Reactivity with Water: No reaction 7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction 7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable 7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent 7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data not available 7.8 Reactivity Group: 32	11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS 11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Flammable liquid 11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation: <table> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Rating</th></tr> <tr> <td>Fire</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Health</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Vapor Irritant</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Liquid or Solid Irritant</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Poisons</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Water Pollution</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Human Toxicity</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Aquatic Toxicity</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Aesthetic Affect</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Reactivity</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Other Chemicals</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Water</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Self Reaction</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> 11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification: <table> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Classification</th></tr> <tr> <td>Health Hazard (Blue)</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Flammability (Red)</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Reactivity (Yellow)</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Category	Rating	Fire	3	Health		Vapor Irritant	1	Liquid or Solid Irritant	1	Poisons	3	Water Pollution		Human Toxicity	3	Aquatic Toxicity	1	Aesthetic Affect	3	Reactivity		Other Chemicals	2	Water	1	Self Reaction	0	Category	Classification	Health Hazard (Blue)	2	Flammability (Red)	3	Reactivity (Yellow)	0
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Reactivity (Yellow)	0																																				
8. WATER POLLUTION 8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 5 ppm/6 hr/minnow/lethal/distilled water 20 ppm/24 hr/sunfish/TL _m /tap water 8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available 8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 1.2 lb/lb, 10 days 8.4 Food Concentration Potential: None	12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES 12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid 12.2 Molecular Weight: 78.11 12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 176°F = 80.1°C = 353.3°K 12.4 Freezing Point: 42.0°F = 5.6°C = 278.7°K 12.5 Critical Temperature: 662.0°F = 288.9°C = 562.1°K 12.6 Critical Pressure: 710 psia = 48.3 atm = 4.89 MN/m ² 12.7 Specific Gravity: 0.879 at 20°C (liquid) 12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 28.9 dynes/cm = 0.289 N/m at 20°C 12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 35 dynes/cm = 0.035 N/m at 20°C 12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: 2.7 12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 1.061 12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 169 Btu/lb = 94.1 cal/g = 3.94 X 10 ⁶ J/kg 12.13 Heat of Combustion: -17,460 Btu/lb = -9898 cal/g = -406.0 X 10 ³ J/kg 12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent 12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent 12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent 12.25 Heat of Fusion: 30.45 cal/g 12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available 12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: 3.22 psia																																				
9. SHIPPING INFORMATION 9.1 Grades of Purity: Industrial pure 99 + % Thiophene-free 99 + % Nitration 99 + % Industrial 90% 85 + % Reagent 99 + % 9.2 Storage Temperature: Open 9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement 9.4 Venting: Pressure-vacuum	NOTES																																				

ETHYLBENZENE

ETB

Common Symptoms Phenylethane EB	Liquid Colorless Sweet, gasoline-like odor Floats on water. Flammable, irritating vapor is produced.
<p>Avoid contact with liquid and vapor. Wear goggles, self-contained breathing apparatus, and rubber overclothing (including gloves). Shut off ignition sources and call fire department. Stop discharge if possible. Keep people away. Stay upwind and use water spray to "knock down" vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.</p>	
Fire	<p>FLAMMABLE Flashback along vapor trail may occur. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Wear goggles, self-contained breathing apparatus and rubber overclothing (including gloves). Extinguish with dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire. Cook exposed containers with water.</p>
Exposure	<p>CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. VAPOR Irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled, will cause dizziness and/or difficult breathing. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.</p> <p>LIQUID Will burn skin and eyes. Harmful if swallowed. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.</p>
Water Pollution	<p>HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.</p>
<p>1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Mechanical containment Should be removed Chemical and physical treatment</p>	
<p>2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Flammable liquid 2.2 Class: 3</p>	
<p>3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Competibility Class: Aromatic Hydrocarbon 3.2 Formula: C₈H₅CH₂CH₃ 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.3/1176 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1176 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 100-41-4</p>	
<p>4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless 4.3 Odor: Aromatic</p>	
<p>5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Self-contained breathing apparatus; safety goggles. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Inhalation may cause irritation of nose, dizziness, depression. Moderate irritation of eye with corneal injury possible. Irritates skin and may cause blisters. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: INHALATION: If ill effects occur, remove to fresh air, keep him warm and quiet, and get medical help promptly; if breathing stops, give artificial respiration. INGESTION: induce vomiting only upon physician's approval; material in lung may cause chemical pneumonia. SKIN AND EYES: promptly flush with plenty of water (15 min. for eyes) and get medical attention; remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 100 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 200 ppm for 30 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 2; LD50 = 0.5 to 6 g/kg (rat) 5.7 Late Toxicity: Data not available 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause moderate irritation such that personnel will find high concentrations unpleasant. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns on short exposure; may cause secondary burns on long exposure. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 140 ppm 5.11 IDLH Value: 2,000 ppm</p>	

<p>6. FIRE HAZARDS 6.1 Flash Point: 80°F O.C.; 69°F C.C. 6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: 1.0%-6.7% 6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Foam (most effective), water fog, carbon dioxide or dry chemical. 6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Not pertinent 6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Irritating vapors are generated when heated. 6.6 Behavior in Fire: Vapor is heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to the source of ignition and flash back. 6.7 Ignition Temperature: 860°F 6.8 Electrical Hazard: Not pertinent 6.9 Burning Rate: 5.8 mm/min. 6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available 6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available 6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available</p>	<p>10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) A-T-U</p>
<p>7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY 7.1 Reactivity with Water: No reaction 7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction 7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable 7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent 7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data not available 7.8 Reactivity Group: 32</p>	<p>11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS 11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Flammable liquid. 11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation: Category Rating Fire 3 Health 2 Vapor Irritant 2 Liquid or Solid Irritant 2 Poisons 2 Water Pollution Human Toxicity 1 Aquatic Toxicity 3 Aesthetic Effect 2 Reactivity Other Chemicals 1 Water 0 Self Reaction 0 11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification: Category Classification Health Hazard (Blue) 2 Flammability (Red) 3 Reactivity (Yellow) 0</p>
<p>8. WATER POLLUTION 8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 29 ppm/96 hr/ bluegill/TL/fresh water 8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available 8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 2.8% (theor.), 5 days 8.4 Food Concentration Potential: None</p>	<p>12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES 12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid 12.2 Molecular Weight: 106.17 12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 277.2°F = 136.2°C = 409.4°K 12.4 Freezing Point: -139°F = -95.0°C = 178°K 12.5 Critical Temperature: 651.0°F = 343.9°C = 617.1°K 12.6 Critical Pressure: 623 psia = 36.6 atm = 3.61 MN/m² 12.7 Specific Gravity: 0.867 at 20°C (liquid) 12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 29.2 dynes/cm = 0.0292 N/m at 20°C 12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 35.48 dynes/cm = 0.03648 N/m at 20°C 12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: Not pertinent 12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 1.071 12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 144 Btu/lb = 80.1 cal/g = 3.35 X 10⁵ J/kg 12.13 Heat of Combustion: -17,780 Btu/lb = -9877 cal/g = -413.5 X 10³ J/kg 12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent 12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent 12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent 12.25 Heat of Fusion: Data not available 12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available 12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: 0.4 psia</p>
<p>9. SHIPPING INFORMATION 9.1 Grades of Purity: Research grade: 99.98%; pure grade: 99.5%; technical grade: 99.0% 9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient 9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement 9.4 Venting: Open (flame arrester) or pressure-vacuum.</p>	<p>NOTES</p>

TOLUENE

TOL

Common Symptoms Toluol Methylbenzene Methylbenzol		Watery liquid Colorless Pleasant odor Floats on water. Flammable, irritating vapor is produced.
Stop discharge if possible. Keep people away. Shut off ignition sources and call fire department. Stay upwind and use water spray to "knock down" vapor. Avoid contact with liquid and vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.		
Fire	FLAMMABLE Flashback along vapor trail may occur. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Wear goggles and self-contained breathing apparatus. Extinguish with dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire. Cook exposed containers with water.	
Exposure	CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. VAPOR Irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled, will cause nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. LIQUID Irritating to skin and eyes. If swallowed, will cause nausea, vomiting, or loss of consciousness. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.	
Water Pollution	Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.	
1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Issue warning-high flammability Evacuate area		2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Flammable liquid 2.2 Class: 3
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Competibility Class: Aromatic Hydrocarbon 3.2 Formula: C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.2/1294 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1294 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 108-88-3		4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless 4.3 Odor: Pungent, aromatic, benzene-like; distinct, pleasant
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Air-supplied mask; goggles or face shield; plastic gloves. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Vapors irritate eyes and upper respiratory tract; cause dizziness, headache, anesthesia, respiratory arrest. Liquid irritates eyes and causes drying of skin. If aspirated, causes coughing, gagging, distress, and rapidly developing pulmonary edema. If ingested, causes vomiting, griping, diarrhea, depressed respiration. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: INHALATION: remove to fresh air, give artificial respiration and oxygen if needed; call a doctor. INGESTION: do NOT induce vomiting; call a doctor. EYES: flush with water for at least 15 min. SKIN: wipe off, wash with soap and water. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 100 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 600 ppm for 30 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 2; LD ₅₀ = 0.6 to 5 g/kg 5.7 Late Toxicity: Kidney and liver damage may follow ingestion. 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Minimum hazard. If spilled on clothing and allowed to remain, may cause smarting and reddening of the skin. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 0.17 ppm 5.11 IDLH Value: 2,000 ppm		

<div>6. FIRE HAZARDS</div> <div><div>6.1 Flash Point: 40°F C.C.; 55° F. O.C.</div><div>6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: 1.27%-7%</div><div>6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires, ordinary foam for large fires.</div><div>6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Water may be ineffective.</div><div>6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Not pertinent</div><div>6.6 Behavior in Fire: Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.</div><div>6.7 Ignition Temperature: 997°F</div><div>6.8 Electrical Hazard: Class I, Group D</div><div>6.9 Burning Rate: 5.7 mm/min.</div><div>6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available.</div><div>6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available.</div><div>6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available.</div></div>	<div>10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook)</div> <div>A-T-U</div>																																				
<div>7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY</div> <div><div>7.1 Reactivity with Water: No reaction</div><div>7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction</div><div>7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable</div><div>7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent</div><div>7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data not available</div><div>7.8 Reactivity Group: 32</div></div>	<div>11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS</div> <div><div>11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Flammable liquid.</div><div>11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation:<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Rating</th></tr><tr><td>Fire</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Health</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Vapor Irritant</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Liquid or Solid Irritant</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Poisons</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Water Pollution</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Human Toxicity</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Aquatic Toxicity</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Aesthetic Affect</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Chemicals</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Water</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Self Reaction</td><td>0</td></tr></table></div><div>11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification:<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Classification</th></tr><tr><td>Health Hazard (Blue)</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Flammability (Red)</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity (Yellow)</td><td>0</td></tr></table></div></div>	Category	Rating	Fire	3	Health		Vapor Irritant	1	Liquid or Solid Irritant	1	Poisons	2	Water Pollution		Human Toxicity	1	Aquatic Toxicity	3	Aesthetic Affect	2	Reactivity		Other Chemicals	1	Water	0	Self Reaction	0	Category	Classification	Health Hazard (Blue)	2	Flammability (Red)	3	Reactivity (Yellow)	0
Category	Rating																																				
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Flammability (Red)	3																																				
Reactivity (Yellow)	0																																				
<div>8. WATER POLLUTION</div> <div><div>8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 1180 mg/l/96 hr/sunfish/TL/fresh water</div><div>8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available</div><div>8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 0%, 6 days; 38% (theor.), 8 days</div><div>8.4 Food Concentration Potential: None</div></div>	<div>12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</div> <div><div>12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid</div><div>12.2 Molecular Weight: 92.14</div><div>12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 231.1°F = 110.6°C = 383.8°K</div><div>12.4 Freezing Point: -139°F = -95.0°C = 178.2°K</div><div>12.5 Critical Temperature: 605.4°F = 318.6°C = 591.8°K</div><div>12.6 Critical Pressure: 696.1 psia = 40.65 atm = 4.108 MN/m²</div><div>12.7 Specific Gravity: 0.867 at 20°C (liquid)</div><div>12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 29.0 dynes/cm = 0.0290 N/m at 20°C</div><div>12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 36.1 dynes/cm = 0.0361 N/m at 25°C</div><div>12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: Not pertinent</div><div>12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 1.089</div><div>12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 165 Btu/lb = 86.1 cal/g = 3.61 X 10³ J/kg</div><div>12.13 Heat of Combustion: -17,430 Btu/lb = 9686 cal/g = -4.06.5 X 10³ J/kg</div><div>12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent</div><div>12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent</div><div>12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>12.25 Heat of Fusion: 17.17 cal/g</div><div>12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available</div><div>12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: 1.1 psia</div></div>																																				
<div>9. SHIPPING INFORMATION</div> <div><div>9.1 Grades of Purity: Research, reagent, nitration-all 99.8 + %; industrial: contains 94 + %, with 6% xylene and small amounts of benzene and nonaromatic hydrocarbons; 90/120: less pure than industrial.</div><div>9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient</div><div>9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement</div><div>9.4 Venting: Open (flame arrester) or pressure-vacuum.</div></div>																																					

NOTES

p-XYLENE

XLP

Common Symptoms 1,4-Dimethylbenzene Xylol	Watery liquid Colorless Sweet odor Floats on water. Flammable, irritating vapor is produced. Freezing point is 58°F.
Stop discharge if possible. Keep people away. Call fire department. Avoid contact with liquid and vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.	
Fire	FLAMMABLE Flashback along vapor trail may occur. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Extinguish with foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire. Cool exposed containers with water.
Exposure	CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. VAPOR Irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled, will cause dizziness, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. LIQUID Irritating to skin and eyes. If swallowed, will cause nausea, vomiting, loss of consciousness. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.
Water Pollution	HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.
1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Issue warning-high flammability Evacuate area Should be removed Chemical and physical treatment	2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Flammable liquid 2.2 Class: 3
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Aromatic Hydrocarbon 3.2 Formula: p-C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂ 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.2/1307 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1307 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 106-42-3	4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless 4.3 Odor: Like benzene; characteristic aromatic
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Approved canister or air-supplied mask; goggles or face shield; plastic gloves and boots. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Vapors cause headache and dizziness. Liquid irritates eyes and skin. If taken into lungs, causes severe coughing, distress, and rapidly developing pulmonary edema. If ingested, causes nausea, vomiting, cramps, headache, and coma. Can be fatal. Kidney and liver damage can occur. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: INHALATION: remove to fresh air; administer artificial respiration and oxygen if required; call a doctor. INGESTION: do NOT induce vomiting; call a doctor. EYES: flush with water for at least 15 min. SKIN: wipe off, wash with soap and water. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 100 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limit: 300 ppm for 30 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 3; LD50 = 50 to 500 mg/kg 5.7 Late Toxicity: Kidney and liver damage. 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Minimum hazard. If spilled on clothing and allowed to remain, may cause smarting and reddening of the skin. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 0.05 ppm 5.11 IDLH Value: 10,000 ppm	

<div>6. FIRE HAZARDS</div> <div><div>6.1 Flash Point: 81°F C.C.</div><div>6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: 1.1%-6.6%</div><div>6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.</div><div>6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Water may be ineffective.</div><div>6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Not pertinent</div><div>6.6 Behavior in Fire: Vapor is heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.</div><div>6.7 Ignition Temperature: 870°F</div><div>6.8 Electrical Hazard: Class I, Group D</div><div>6.9 Burning Rate: 5.8 mm/min.</div><div>6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available</div><div>6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available</div><div>6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available</div></div>	<div>10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook)</div> <div>A-T-U</div>																																				
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<div>8. WATER POLLUTION</div> <div><div>8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 22 ppm/96/hr/ bluegill/TL₅₀/fresh water</div><div>8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available</div><div>8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 0 lb/lb in 5 days</div><div>8.4 Food Concentration Potential: Data not available</div></div>	<div>12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</div> <div><div>12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid</div><div>12.2 Molecular Weight: 106.16</div><div>12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 280.9°F = 138.3°C = 411.6°K</div><div>12.4 Freezing Point: 55.9°F = 13.3°C = 286.6°K</div><div>12.5 Critical Temperature: 649.4°F = 343.0°C = 616.2°K</div><div>12.6 Critical Pressure: 609.4 atm = 34.66 psia = 3.610 MN/m²</div><div>12.7 Specific Gravity: 0.861 at 20°C (liquid)</div><div>12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 28.3 dynes/cm = 0.0283 N/m at 20°C</div><div>12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 37.8 dynes/cm = 0.0378 N/m at 20°C</div><div>12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: Not pertinent</div><div>12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 1.071</div><div>12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 150 Btu/lb = 81 cal/g = 3.4 × 10⁵ J/kg</div><div>12.13 Heat of Combustion: -17,569 Btu/lb = -9764.7 cal/g = -406.41 × 10³ J/kg</div><div>12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent</div><div>12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent</div><div>12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>12.25 Heat of Fusion: 37.63 cal/g</div><div>12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available</div><div>12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: 0.34 psia</div></div>																																				
<div>9. SHIPPING INFORMATION</div> <div><div>9.1 Grades of Purity: Research: 99.99%; Pure: 99.8%; Technical: 99.0%</div><div>9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient</div><div>9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement</div><div>9.4 Venting: Open (flame arrester) or pressure-vacuum</div></div>																																					
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5.0 SITE CONTROL

5.1 ZONATION. Due to the nature of the work (multiple soil borings and monitoring well sampling throughout the study area) and the properties of the potential chemicals found onsite, typical exclusion, contamination reduction, and support zones are not necessary or practical at the site. Therefore, where appropriate, a floating exclusion zone in the perimeter of the sampling site will be established to eliminate access to the area by individuals not working on the project or involved in the assessment work. The perimeter will be at least 20 feet in radius and moved accordingly as the assessment points are moved.

5.2 COMMUNICATIONS. When radio communication is not used, the following air horn signals will be employed:

HELP three short blasts (. . .)

EVACUATION three long blasts (_ _ _)

ALL CLEAR alternating long and short blasts (_ . _ .)

5.3 WORK PRACTICES. General work practices to be used during ABB-ES projects are described in Chapter 9.0 of the CLEAN HASP. Work at the site will be conducted according to these established protocols and guidelines for the safety and health of all involved. Specific work practices necessary for this project or those that are of significant concern are described below:

- Work and sampling will be conducted in Level D clothing and equipment.
- While working in a boat or wading in a stream, all personnel will wear a life vest.

6.0 DECONTAMINATION AND DISPOSAL

All personnel and/or equipment leaving contaminated areas of the site will be subject to decontamination, which will take place in the contamination reduction zone. General decontamination practices used during ABB-ES projects are described in Chapter 13.0 of the CLEAN HASP.

6.1 PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION. All personnel leaving the study area are subject to decontamination (as necessary). The decontamination procedure required will be determined by the nature and level of contamination found at the sites. At a minimum, site personnel will remove loose soil from boots and clothing before leaving the site. More thorough decontamination procedures will be observed as dictated by site conditions. These procedures are described in Chapter 13.0 of the CLEAN HASP.

6.1.1 Small Equipment Decontamination Small equipment will be protected from contamination as much as possible by keeping the equipment covered when at the site and placing the equipment on plastic sheeting, not on the ground. Sampling equipment used at the site will be used only once or will be field cleaned between samples with soapy water (Alconox), rinsed with clean water, rinsed with an approved quality assurance/quality control solvent, and final rinsed with organic-free water.

6.1.2 Heavy Equipment Decontamination Drilling equipment will be protected from contamination as much as possible by placing the equipment on plastic sheeting, not on the ground. The drill rig and associated drilling equipment will be cleaned with high-pressure water or high-pressure steam followed by a soap and water wash and rinse. Loose material will be removed by brush. The person performing this activity will be at the level of protection used during the field investigation.

6.2 COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF DECONTAMINATION PRODUCTS. All disposable protective gear, decontamination fluids (for both personnel and equipment), and other disposable materials will be disposed of at the site. Decontamination fluids (e.g., isopropanol from split spoons and groundwater sampling pumps) will be stored in amber glass bottles. Disposable materials (e.g., gloves and Tyveks™) will be bagged and disposed of properly.

7.0 EMERGENCY AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

This section identifies emergency and contingency planning that has been undertaken for operations at this site. Most sections of the CLEAN HASP provide information that would be used under emergency conditions. General emergency planning information is addressed in Chapter 14.0 of the CLEAN HASP. The following sections present site-specific emergency and contingency planning information.

7.1 PERSONNEL ROLES, LINES OF AUTHORITY, AND COMMUNICATIONS. The site HSO or the health and safety designee is the primary authority for directing operations at the site under emergency conditions. All communications both onsite and offsite will be directed through the HSO or designee.

7.2 EVACUATION. Evacuation procedures at the site will follow those procedures discussed in Chapter 14.5 of the CLEAN HASP for upwind withdrawal, site evacuation, and evacuation of the surrounding area. Evacuation from the base will be conducted by travelling to the Avenue A gate or the main gate at Avenue D and exiting the base onto 103rd Street (County Road 29).

7.3 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT AND FIRST AID. Any personnel injured onsite will be rendered first aid as appropriate and transported to competent medical facilities for further examination and/or treatment. The preferred method of transport would be through professional emergency transportation means; however, when this is not readily available or would result in excessive delay, other transport will be authorized. Under no circumstances will injured persons transport themselves to a medical facility for emergency treatment.

8.0 ADMINISTRATION

8.1 PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED DOWNRANGE. Personnel authorized to participate in downrange activities at this site have been reviewed and certified for site operations by the PM and the HSS. Certification involves the completion of appropriate training, a medical examination, and a review of this site-specific HASP. All persons entering the site must use the buddy system and check in with the site manager and/or HSO before going downrange.

CERTIFIED ABB ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM PERSONNEL:

*+ Rao Angara
*+ Jim Williams
*+ Eric Blomberg
*+ Randy Holloway
*+ Maria Pijnenburg
*+ Jeffrey Tarr
*+ Joe Ullo

OTHER CERTIFIED PERSONNEL:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

* FIRST-AID-TRAINED
+ CPR-TRAINED

8.4 MEDICAL DATA SHEET. This Medical Data Sheet will be completed by all onsite personnel and kept in the support zone during site operations. It is not a substitute for the Medical Surveillance Program requirements consistent with the CLEAN HASP. This data sheet will accompany any personnel when medical assistance or transport to hospital facilities is required. If more space is required, use the back of this sheet.

Project: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Home Telephone: Area Code (____) _____

Age: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____

In case of emergency, contact: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: Area Code (____) _____

Do you wear contact lenses? Yes () No ()

Allergies: _____

List medication(s) taken regularly: _____

Particular sensitivities: _____

Previous/current medical conditions or exposures to hazardous chemicals:

Name of personal physician: _____

Telephone: Area Code (____) _____

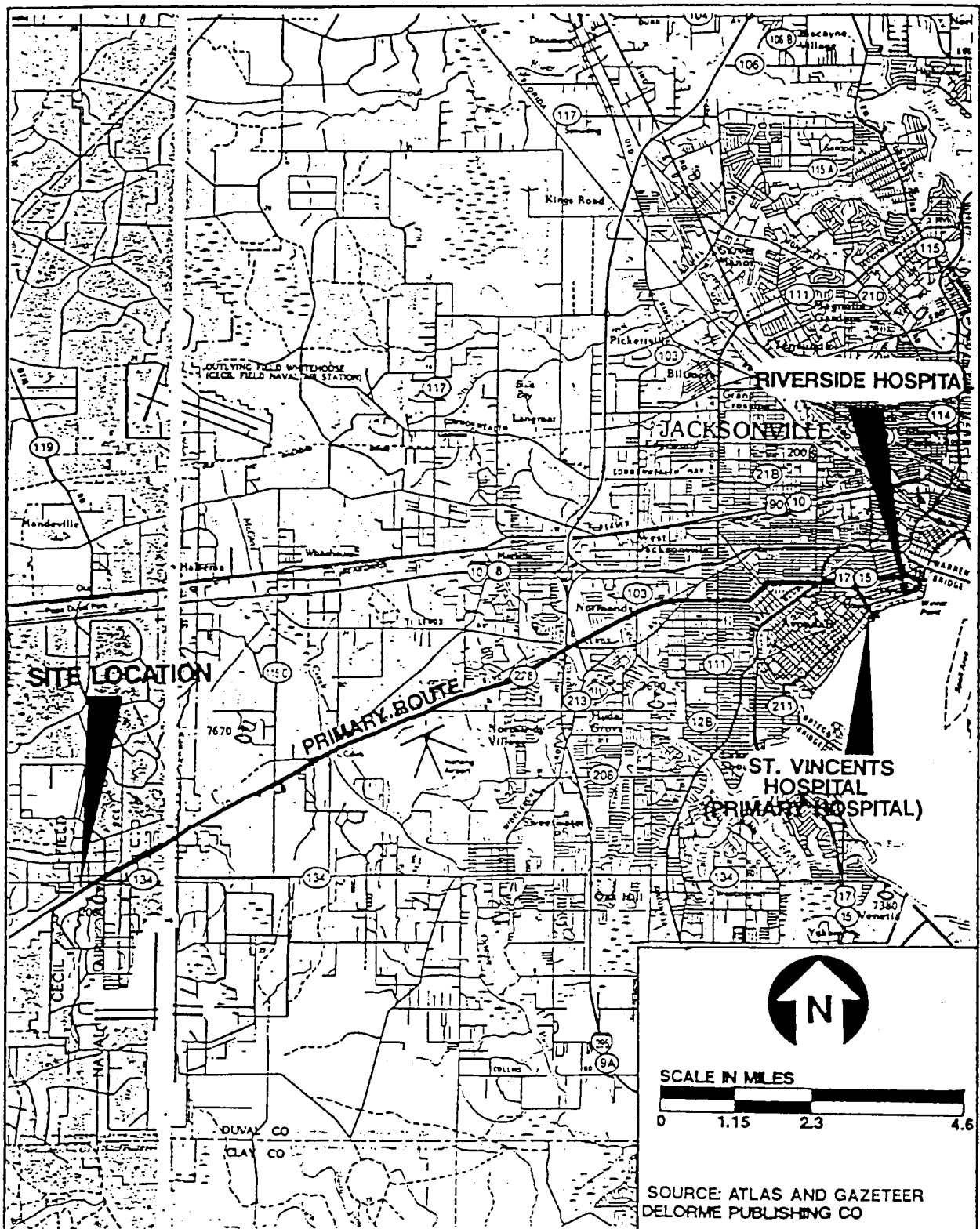


FIGURE 8-1
ROUTE TO ST. VINCENTS HOSPITAL
AND RIVER SIDE HOSPITAL



HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

NAS CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

REFERENCE

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